

Date: Tue, 17 Aug 93 04:30:16 PDT  
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V93 #11  
To: Ham-Digital

Ham-Digital Digest                Tue, 17 Aug 93                Volume 93 : Issue 11

Today's Topics:

9600 baud packet mods....  
How to set deviation  
TCP/IP and unix machines

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: Mon, 16 Aug 93 18:18:28 CDT  
From: swrinde!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!iat.holonet.net!vulcan!  
kd4cim@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: 9600 baud packet mods....  
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I posted a previous msg requesting 9600 baud mods for the IC-229H. So  
far, I haven't had a positive answer on that one. The radio doesn't  
belong to me, but from some of the responses, it appears that there  
is not a varactor input for the TX available in the IC-229H. Can anyone  
confirm or deny that.

I also had a question regarding the 9600 modification for a Kenwood  
TR-7400. That is also a radio with which I am not familiar. If you have  
a mod for the TR-7400, please forward it to me. Also, I would obviously  
be most interested in replies from those who have actually made said mod.

Thanks.....

de Jerry

BHM AmprNet - kd4cim@kd4cim.ampr.org [44.100.113.19]  
Packet Radio - KD4CIM @ KD4CIM.AL.USA.NA  
Internet - kd4cim@vulcan.com

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Date: Tue, 17 Aug 1993 02:34:58 GMT

From: world!dts@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: How to set deviation  
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <fred-mckenzie-160893100551@k4dii.ksc.nasa.gov> fred-mckenzie@ksc.nasa.gov (Fred McKenzie) writes:  
>In article <sRoZ8B3w165w@inqmind.bison.mb.ca>, bills@inqmind.bison.mb.ca  
>(Bill Shymanski) wrote:  
>>  
>> Anyone built the deviation meter in "73" and compared it with a  
>> "pro" deviation meter ? I bought the issue after seeing several  
>> mentions on Internet - it just looks like a peak detector. In curiosity  
>> I hooked up a scope to the discriminator of my TR7400 that I use for  
>> packet work.  
>  
>Bill-  
>  
>I missed the 73 article you mentioned. The only problem might be finding a  
>way to calibrate it.  
>  
>On the other hand, your scope hookup should make a fine deviation measuring  
>system. You can calibrate it by setting up a carrier dead-center, and  
>offsetting your receiver by plus and minus 5 KHz and 10 KHz.  
>  
>I have found many veteran hams with packet signals I couldn't copy. I  
>think it is because most of us buy a packet TNC, and just hook it up with  
>no adjusting.  
>  
>In my opinion, you should adjust the TNC deviation with the calibrate mode  
>set to toggle between the high and low tones. Raise the level until it  
>reaches the peak deviation limit, and back off. A packet signal set to 3.5  
>KHz two-tone deviation, should about right for a 5.0 KHz peak deviation  
>system. In theory, the "square wave" approach should work, since it is an  
>FM system. However, it doesn't seem to work as well in practice.  
>  
>I should point out that there is a difference in opinion here. Some  
>"experts" suggest a maximum of 2.0 KHz packet deviation. While this may  
>work in most cases, I prefer the strongest non-distorted signal, for the  
>best signal-to-noise ratio. The only justification for narrower deviation I

>can think of, is for satellite work, where the doppler effect would cause  
>clipping of off-frequency signals.

I suppose one could ask you the reverse. What is the point of driving the signal to the limit? Keeping the signals to lesser deviation levels allows for more slop, as is needed when doppler is an issue (always keep the deviation low when working MIR or the shuttle). The listening TNC needs only to be able to pick out the shifts, which can be done with less than 100% deviation audio. If you err on the low side, you will still be decoded (and will be able to easily determine when you are too low).

TAPR has a nice kit that allows you to build a deviation meter for a reasonable price. It is a 68HC11-based board which fits into a Tandy Pro-59 scanner (was \$79 on sale recently) or other similar scanner. This approach works very well. Highly recommended and you'll never have to guess again!

- -

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com  
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com  
508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

Date: 17 Aug 1993 05:33:32 GMT  
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!  
dobrowol@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: TCP/IP and unix machines  
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

How is TCP/IP on unix machines handled? More specifically, how would incoming connections ( logins and passwords ) be handled? Would people have access to the entire filesystem(s) or only certain areas specified by some packet program?

-

LunarWolf KB9IQX ...somos agresivos,  
spleen@uiuc.edu no violentos...

Date: 17 Aug 1993 09:44:17 +0200  
From: math.fu-berlin.de!uniol!majestix.informatik.uni-kiel.de!news@uunet.uu.net  
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <24nnffh\$49k@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>, <24o651INN94h@news.gac.edu>,

<24o9qc\$aph@hpscit.sc.hp.com>un  
Subject : Re: Packet under Linux

In <24o9qc\$aph@hpscit.sc.hp.com> arne@grenoble.hp.com () writes:

>A port of the Packet TCP/IP suite is available at many sites, you  
>will want to look for WAMPES or JNOS.

We've (dg3lp, Holger Petersen and dl5lu, myself) been trying with more  
and more success to run Wampes under Linux. It turns out that installation  
and configuration is a little bit tricky. It currently runs fine with  
a stand alone TNC in Kiss mode. One problem remains: With 1200 Bit/s modem  
transfer rate, the effective is far below what is necessary for resonable  
dialogs. In a direct connection this can be as low as 20 characters per  
minute :-(. Are there any more parameters that need to be adjusted to  
increase the effective rate? If not, is the tcpip overhead really so big?

A related question: Are there drivers to run a baycom style modem under  
Linux?

Greetings,  
dl5lu, Ulrich

--  
Ulrich Hoffmann email: uho@informatik.uni-kiel.de  
Institut fuer Informatik, Universitaet Kiel Tel: +49 431 560426  
Preusserstr 1-9, D-24105 Kiel, Germany Fax: +49 431 566143

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